

Application No.: 09/997, 356

Docket No.: JCLA7611

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraphs [0003], [0004], [0008], [0021] and [0022] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0003] Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, FIG. 1 is a front perspective view, illustrating a conventional LCD monitor. FIG. 2 is a back perspective view, illustrating the conventional LCD monitor in FIG. 1. The conventional LCD monitor 100 basically includes a LCD panel 102, such as the thin film transistor (TFT) LCD panel that currently is a main tendency. It has a front housing 104 and a back housing 106 to cover thereon. The front side of the LCD panel 102 has a displaying portion and the back side of the LCD panel has a portion of reflector or back light. The front housing 104 does not only expose the displaying portion but also include multiple buttons 108, so as to adjust the parameters, such as brightness and contrast. A voice hole (not shown) may even be included to allow the output of voice. The back housing 106 includes multiple thermal dissipation holes 112, which can have the slit structure or circular holes. Usually, the front housing 104 and the back housing 106 include plastic material. Under the consideration of thermal dissipation, the back housing 106 has dissipation holes 112 and also needs to contain a part of wires. Thus, its shape is not regular and it is not easy to make the pattern by printing. As a result, the appearance cannot be beautified. The front housing 104, the back housing 106 and the LCD panel 102 are installed on a base 110. However, even though the plastic product can be easily fabricated, it is very difficult and ~~complicate~~complicated to beautify the housing by forming an esthetic pattern on its surface due to the appearance is not regular. In addition, the plastic housing cannot provide any protection of electromagnetic interference and would also affect the quality of the LCD monitor.

[0004] If a pattern is desired to be printed on a curving or concave surface of the plastic product, the conventional manner has to take processes of shifting printing, thermal transferring printing, or gluing a cover film. These manners have common disadvantages that the yield is low, fabrication process is ~~complicate~~complicated, crinkle easily occurs, the printing net is not easy to be steadily located, and overdyeing is also difficult. It is quite difficult to apply the manners to the product needing a ~~complicate~~complicated color effect or pattern. For the commonly accepted product of LCD monitor, consumers always desire to have a specific pattern with colorful design.

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However, for this kind of need, the product currently has not been declared in the market. It is also in short for the corresponding fabricating process to solve the issues. In other words, the fabrication processes have to face the problems of high fabrication cost, low yield, limitation of color and style.

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[0008] To at least achieve the foregoing objective, the invention provides an esthetic LCD monitor, including a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel having a first surface and a second surface again to the first surface, in which the first surface includes a displaying portion. A front housing covers the first surface of the LCD panel and expose the displaying portion. A back housing covers the second surface of the LCD panel. A base is engaged with the back housing by, for example, in a butt hinge manner, such that the angle of the LCD panel with respect to the base in angle can be adjusted. A back cap has a about generally planar outer surface. The back cap is disposed on the back housing, where the back cap includes a metallic material.

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[0021] Referring to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, FIG. 3 is an explosive drawing in perspective view, schematically illustrating an LCD monitor with esthetic back design, according to one preferred embodiment of this invention. FIG. 4 is a back perspective view for the LCD monitor in FIG. 3. The LCD monitor 200 include a screen body 210 and a base 208. The screen body 210 includes a front housing 202, an LCD panel 204, and a back housing 206. The base 208 is engaged to the base by a butt hinge 209 to form a holding part. The LCD panel 204 includes, for example, a thin film transistor (TFT) LCD panel. The front side 212, which is the first surface, has a displaying portion 214. The driver device 218 is located at the peripheral region of the displaying portion 214. The back side 216, which is the second surface, has a portion for installing back light and reflector. The front housing 202 encloses the front side 212 of the LCD panel 204 but exposes the displaying portion 214. The front housing 202 also includes multiple adjusting button 220, used to adjust the screen setting parameters, such as brightness or contrast, or also installed with voice hole (not shown), used for exporting voice. The back housing 206 encloses the back side 216 of the LCD panel 204 and includes multiple thermal dissipation holes 222 like a slit hole, as shown in FIG. 3 or circular holes. The base 208 is engaged to the back housing 216 by, for example, a hinge or a multi-direction connector. This mannerarrangement allows the adjustment of the screen body 210

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to be adjusted in angle with respect to the base 208. The foregoing front housing 202, back housing 206 and base 208 usually are made of plastic material.

[0022] The esthetic LCD monitor of the invention includes a back cap 230, which includes a plate body 232 and a sidewall 234, and covers on the back housing 206. The shape of the plate body 232 is designed according to the appearance of the screen body 210 with ~~about~~ conformal shape to the screen body 210. The outer surface of the plate body 232 is ~~about~~ generally planar, and forms the esthetic back, such as a printed color pattern 238. The plate body 232 and the sidewall 234 can be formed by a metal with an integrated one body. It can also provide a good protection ~~of~~ against electromagnetic interference. The back ~~housing~~ cap 230 is affixed to the screen body 210 by an affixing device. For example, screw holes 240 can be formed on the plate body 232 and/or the sidewall 234. The back ~~housing~~ cap 230 is then affixed on the screen body by screws. Alternatively, the inner side of the sidewall 234 can be formed with a protruding part, and the rim of the back housing 206 can be formed with a concave part, whereby a buckle mechanism is achieved. Moreover, the protrusion structure can also be formed on the rim of the back housing 206 and the concave part is formed on the inner side of the sidewall 234, whereby the purpose of the buckle mechanism is achieved. In addition to the affixing device, the skilled artisans should known that it still has many other affixing method, such as using rivets or bonding. The affixing method is not limited to the foregoing methods.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend Fig.4 as shown in the attached marked sheet. Approval of the drawing change is requested. The formal drawing for the amended Fig. 4 will be submitted upon allowance of the above identified application.